

THE BOER FORCES SCATTER

A Lack of Cohesion Among the Orange River Troops.

The British columns find only disorganized bodies of men. An official account of the peace terms as rejected by General Buller.

CAPE TOWN, March 22.—The Prime Minister reports that General Buller engaged Commandants Fouché and Mollan, near Blaauwkrantz, last Wednesday. The enemy broke and scattered to the north-east. The British casualties were three killed and four wounded. The Boers lost four killed and twenty-eight captured. They also lost 148 horses, which were captured.

Commandant Kruger crossed the railway at Hening Station yesterday, moving to the north-east. The British columns are in vigorous pursuit.

The Boers in the Eastern and Midland districts are apparently making for the Orange River Colony. They are being steadily pushed by the British. The small parties remaining in the south, in the vicinity of Adelaide and Fort Beaufort, are being energetically dealt with.

There are apparently no organized bodies of the invaders against which the troops can operate. A small commando appears to be still in the neighborhood of Kookanas, Namaqualand, Boers are watching the town of Pella.

It is evident, in spite of constant rumors of the presence of commandos, that there is no cohesion among the Boers in the Orange River Colony. None of the forces there is strong enough to withstand any considerable British advance.

LONDON, March 22.—The correspondence in regard to the negotiations with General Buller, Boer Commander-in-Chief, for the surrender of the Boer army, was published this morning.

After consulting Colonial Secretary Chamberlain General Kitchener on March 20 sent the following letter to General Buller:

"In the event of a general and complete cessation of hostilities and the surrender of all rifles, ammunition, and cannon, the British Government is prepared to immediately grant amnesty for all bona fide acts of war committed during recent hostilities. British subjects belonging in Natal and Cape Colony, while not compelled to return, will, if they do so, be liable to be dealt with according to laws specially passed to meet the circumstances arising from the present war. As you are aware, a special law passed by the Cape Legislature has greatly mitigated the penalties for high treason.

"The prisoners at St. Helena, Ceylon, and elsewhere, on the completion of the surrender, will be returned to the country as quickly as possible. Military administration will cease at the earliest practicable moment and civil administration will replace it in the form of a Crown Colony. Each colony will have a Governor and an Executive Council, consisting of a number of official members, to which they will be nominated by the official element."

General Kitchener added:

"Church property and public trusts and orphan's funds will be respected. The Dutch and English languages will be used and taught in the public schools and allowed in the law courts.

"The Government cannot undertake liability for the debts of the Republic, but is prepared to provide £1,000,000 to repay the Transvaal and Free State Government for goods requisitioned by the late Government or subsequent to their annexation by properly authorized commanders. These claims must be established to the satisfaction of a judicial commission and if they exceed £1,000,000, they will be reduced pro rata.

"The new Government will immediately consider the possibility of loans to farmers who take the oath of allegiance to renounce their former loyalty. No special war tax will be imposed on the farmers. The burghers will be allowed firearms for their protection. Under a license, they will be allowed to keep sporting arms, but other rifles only as a protection.

"To this communication General Buller replied as follows:

"I have advised my Government of the terms of your letter, but, after our interview of February 28, your excellency will not be surprised that I am indisposed to recommend their acceptance. The Government and chief officers entirely agree with my view."

CRITICISED BY THE JINGOES.

General Kitchener's Terms Caused Irritation in England.

LONDON, March 22.—It is significant that the numerous General Kitchener's terms as proposed to the Boers, contained greater concessions than Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain would permit, and this has caused a pessimistic feeling as to the effect of the British military position is not really equal to ending the war, and that the English will have to buy peace.

The Jingo press is particularly irritated. The "Daily Mail," under the headline of "War on Easy Terms," says it is particularly surprised that the British Government should capitulate on so many vital points. The Government, it adds, is willing to concede as much as any "lame Englishman" administration would dare.

VICTORIA'S AIDE RETIRED.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour Leaves Active Service.

LONDON, March 22.—It was officially announced today that Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who was the principal aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria from 1899 to the time of her death, has been retired in accordance with the pension regulations. He was born in 1831.

The Fleet Alone to Proceed.

LONDON, March 22.—General Wood has decided to leave the prosecution of hostilities cases entirely to the fleet, who will therefore not be assisted by Messrs. Robson and Linnam hereafter.

£125 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

March 22 and 23, 1901, for return only following Monday. Ticket good on all trains except Royal Limited.

THE DANGER AVERTED.

Quiet Reigning Among the Allies at Tientsin.

PEKING, March 22.—The settlement of the difficulties at Tientsin between the British and Russians and the French and Chinese is regarded here as a matter for congratulation.

The trouble between the British and the French was largely settled through the courtesy and direct action of General Buller, the French commander. It is understood here that an apology has been made for the conduct of the French soldiers.

The British troops previously stationed at Tientsin have been ordered elsewhere. This regiment consists mainly of roughs from Tientsin. The regiments which have arrived lately are more orderly and reliable.

It is expected that the British commander will prepare a courteous reply to the French commander.

The Welsh Fusiliers are expected to arrive at Tientsin tomorrow.

LONDON, March 22.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon as to whether the Government proposed to ask Germany to take action for the maintenance of the peace in Manchuria, Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said the Russian Government had repeatedly declared its intention to regard the settlement of Tientsin as a precedent.

There was no assurance that Russia had infringed on this declaration in any way.

SHANGHAI, March 22.—The strained relations of the Powers at Tientsin has caused great anxiety among the Chinese here. They have feared that all the consequences of the trouble will fall on China.

German attempts are still being made to force the Chinese to break up the Russo-Chinese treaty concerning Manchuria.

NOT TO OPOSE RUSSIA.

No American Interference in the Manchurian Embroglio.

Information continues to come to the State Department from reliable sources that the United States has no intention of opposing the Chinese to compel them to sign the agreement giving Russia temporary control of Manchuria. One communication is from United States Consul General Goodnow, who has just returned to Shanghai after a visit to this country.

Mr. Goodnow is said to recommend that the United States join with England and Japan in opposing the perfection of the agreement. But the United States has already determined not to interfere, and this decision has been made known to China informally through Special Commissioner Rockhill in Peking, and Minister Wainwright in Washington.

Mr. Wu presented to the State Department a memorandum appealing to the United States to use its influence to prevent Russia from compelling China to sign the Manchurian convention.

In view of Russia's adherence to the principle of not making any concessionary agreement with China without the consent of all the other Powers the President feels that any representation such as China desires would indicate doubt of Russia's good faith in her adherence to the principle of unanimity action, and in addition would give that Government great offense.

In addition to this reason the Government has decided to advise China which now appeals to the Powers to save her from signing the agreement, conducted by the United States, with the Russian Government and to that extent assist in bad faith with the other nations.

It is now believed in official circles here that the aggregate of the indemnities demanded by the Powers will not be more than \$100,000,000. This is a very small sum, even with the interest on it.

GERMANS SEEK PROTECTION.

American Trust Prices Considered a Grave Danger.

COLOMNE, March 22.—The "Gazette" says that at a meeting of the Institute of Machine and Tool Manufacturers which was held here today for the purpose of finding means for protection against American competition, it was generally agreed that foreign manufacturers, especially Americans, through the trusts, had resolved to cut prices to the utmost in order to maintain a sale centre in the European market by which they could be enabled to get rid of the surplus production of their own country.

This, the "Gazette" says, would mean a sharp blow to the German industry and would fully justify a demand for an adequate protective import duty.

THE KAISER ON CRITICISM.

He Declares There Is Too Much Criticism on the Crown.

BERLIN, March 22.—Emperor William sent out of doors today for the first time since he was struck with the missile at Tientsin on March 18.

According to reports, the Emperor, on his return to Berlin, has been subjected to a severe criticism of the Prussian Diet, who congratulated him upon his escape from serious injury in the Tientsin affair. The Kaiser, in reply, has declared that there is too much criticism of the Crown and that the Emperor is not really equal to ending the war, and that the English will have to buy peace.

GOMEZ'S REPORT REJECTED.

The Cuban Relations Committee Finds It Too Radical.

A Feeling That This Body Has No Longer a Majority in the Convention—The Concessions Asked by the United States Misinterpreted.

HAVANA, March 22.—A member of the Committee on Relations says that General Gomez made a report to the committee today at a secret session. The report was accepted by only one other member of the committee. The remaining three either rejected it or wanted it modified.

The one member of the committee, when questioned, admitted that the report was too radical to suit the opinion of a majority of the committee. He said it accepted four articles of the Platt amendment, but those relating to coal-mining stations, the right of intervention, the sale of Pines, and embodying the relations in a treaty, are referred to the future government of the island.

Probably the committee feels that there is a possibility of its not having a majority in the convention. Some who, a week ago, said it was impossible for the convention to accept the amendment are not so sure now. The recent action of Senor Sagun and Montenegro and the Republican party in Santiago are more the signs of a revision of feeling than the cause thereof.

Senator Proctor, who has arrived here, says that Congress did not pass the Platt amendment under a misconception but thoroughly realized the situation. The present difficulty, he added, was due to the extreme interpretation given by the Cubans to some of the clauses of the amendment which, when reasonably regarded, should not alarm the Cuban sentiment of jealousy for its own dignity.

Congress, in passing the amendment, simply wanted to do what was reasonable and right by both sides.

Mr. Proctor had a long interview today with Senor Capote, president of the convention. One of the questions to which some of the delegates have given an extreme interpretation is that of coal-mining stations. It is feared the fact of the Americans having coal-mining stations would carry with it interference with the local administration by the Americans quartered there. It is also feared that there would be friction between the soldiers and Cubans. Another clause which the Cubans do not trust is the one regarding intervention, fearing that the United States would interfere for a trifle.

General Wood recently wrote a letter to the mayor regarding a municipal loan, in which he said that whatever rights or privileges Senor De Armas had should be approved by the Ayuntamiento and settled. Senor De Armas wrote to the Ayuntamiento, placing the value of his claims at 2 per cent. of a loan of \$100,000,000, or \$2,000,000 for services rendered to the municipality during eight years in connection with a loan.

The Ayuntamiento immediately voted to give to Senor De Armas \$200,000, or 2 per cent. on \$10,000,000, but declined to pay his other claim of \$200,000. The \$200,000 is to be paid previous to the public letting of a loan.

"La Realidad" says it does not blame Senor De Armas, but the city council should be blamed, as it was the people's money which it was so generous. It adds that the action of the municipality was scandalous beyond expression. It was a plain case of "addition, division, and subtraction."

RIOTING IN MARSEILLES.

The Ship Owners' Action Causes Renewed Violence.

MARSEILLES, March 22.—The riots here have been renewed since it became known that the ship owners refused to entertain the proposal that all dock work be given to a co-operative society formed of dock laborers. The latter are now striking for a general strike.

They have appealed to M. Flaissieres, the mayor, a Socialist, to put the programme into execution throughout the city. Six hundred tramway employees joined the strikers. Today they smashed car windows and wrecked the road's electrical apparatus.

The gendarmes were ordered to charge the mob, but before they were able to do so someone in a restaurant threw a soda siphon at the chief officer, who was hit on the head and fell stunned from his horse. The gendarmes then drew their revolvers and fired at the crowd.

Troops constantly patrol the streets to prevent the strikers seizing authority. It is reported that several tanks are being taken to the docks. Tonight all the cafes and jewellers and money changers shops are closed.

ANARCHY IN VENEZUELA.

Serious Conditions in That Country and Colombia.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Prof. Edward T. Owen, of Madison, Wis., who arrived here today from South America, after traveling through Colombia and Venezuela, reports that affairs in both parts of both countries are in a state of anarchy.

A large band of several thousand soldiers had reached Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, just yesterday. The report is that a revolution is expected there. The arrival of troops had been followed by a riot when a large number of men in civilian dress endeavored to leave the city to join the revolutionists operating in the eastern part of the Republic.

J. A. CHANLER'S RETREAT.

It Is Thought That He Is Hiding in Europe.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 22.—It is now generally believed that John A. Chanler, the divorced husband of Amelia River Chanler, now the Princess Troubetzkoy, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum, at White Plains, on Thursday last, has not yet been seen since after his escape. The asylum authorities have searched New York and all the neighboring cities, and even sent out descriptions throughout the country, but without success.

Superintendent Lyons, of Bloomingdale, said today that he had not heard a word from Mr. Chanler since the day of his escape. From another trustworthy source it was learned that the millionaire has wealthy friends in Europe, and that on the day he disappeared he mailed a letter to London, Chanler, when he took leave of the asylum, boarded a trolley car on the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Electric Line to Mamaroneck. There he purchased stamps to mail letters and bought a ticket for New York.

Chanler is believed to be hiding in Pond Street. This he mailed at Mamaroneck. Another letter mailed at "London" he kept, and said he would mail it in New York.

A doctor who has been looking for Chanler says that he believes that he has gone to Europe in order to get out of the way of his friends, who were anxious to return him to the institution. Princess Troubetzkoy, formerly Amelia Chanler, the author of the "Quick or the Dead," who has been living at her country retreat since her escape, is now almost recovered from a nervous illness, and it is reported that she expects to mail next month a letter to her friends which will spend the remainder of the year.

According to a press dispatch she intends to return to her home in London, a European city, but some of Chanler's friends are of the opinion that she may be Chanler's mother, who looks after his health. Superintendent Lyons said today that he believed Chanler to be in Europe, but I am not aware of it, because they are divorced, cannot say where he is.

Chanler is believed to be hiding in Pond Street. This he mailed at Mamaroneck. Another letter mailed at "London" he kept, and said he would mail it in New York.

Chanler is believed to be hiding in Pond Street. This he mailed at Mamaroneck. Another letter mailed at "London" he kept, and said he would mail it in New York.

HIS STORY DISCREPANT.

Omaha Police Refuse to Believe Henderson a Kidnapper.

DALLAS, Tex., March 22.—If Sheriff Johnson has not got a Cudahy kidnapper in the person of H. C. Henderson, alias Howell, and numerous other aliases, then he is a very poor sheriff. Henderson, a sheriff in the country, for he firmly believes his prisoner is one of the Omaha trio that stole Eddie Cudahy, and he has evidence that seems to justify him in his belief. Henderson is a well-known figure in the underworld, and his story is full of contradictions.

At the Omaha trial of Henderson, he was charged with the kidnapping of Cudahy. Henderson's story is full of contradictions. He claims to have been in the city of Omaha on the night of the kidnapping, but he cannot produce any evidence to support his claim. He also claims to have been in the city of Omaha on the night of the kidnapping, but he cannot produce any evidence to support his claim.

FOUND DEAD IN HER ROOM.

A Report That the Woman Was Miss Lowry Denied.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A good looking woman, about thirty years of age, was found dead this morning in a boarding house at 22 West 124th Street. She was known at the boarding house as Mrs. Robertson, the wife of a Chicago tailor.

At the Chicago trial of Henderson, he was charged with the kidnapping of Cudahy. Henderson's story is full of contradictions. He claims to have been in the city of Omaha on the night of the kidnapping, but he cannot produce any evidence to support his claim. He also claims to have been in the city of Omaha on the night of the kidnapping, but he cannot produce any evidence to support his claim.

HURT IN A STAGE DUEL.

An Actor Severely Wounded in a Play at Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 22.—There was a realistic bit of acting on the opera house stage this afternoon in the bayonet duel scene in "We Laid Us to Rest." The duel was between the characters Jack Gray and Life Monroe, the former played by Sydney Ayres and the latter by Henry Soggin.

MET A HURRICANE AT SEA.

The Steamer Westphalia Encountered Extremely Heavy Weather.

BOSTON, March 22.—The German steamer Westphalia, which arrived here today from Hamburg, reports being struck by a hurricane on March 12. Her starboard gunwale was stove in and the deck washed away. The vessel was damaged, but the crew and passengers were saved.

AWAITING MORGAN'S REPLY.

Father Phillips Submits a Plan of Agreement.

The Anthracite Mine Troubles. He Says, Would Be Settled If It With the Need of Mutual Concessions—A Conference Held in Scranton.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 22.—Until a reply has been received from J. P. Morgan, Father Phillips today, "and until we hear from him we cannot do anything," said the result of our visit will be satisfactory to the public. We will not approach Mr. Morgan relying solely on sympathetic arguments, which, in business as in law, are only secondary importance to a transaction.

"We have a practical suggestion to make which will, I am confident, commend itself to Mr. Morgan, as well as to the operators and miners. Recognition, the real difficulty in the way, regarded by some as technical or shadowy, will be met by steering clear of it, but still dealing with it in such a way that it will be considered, but not enough to satisfy the demand of one side and remove the objection of the other.

"The simplicity of our plan is sufficiently effective, I think, to place the matter in the hands of such business men as Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mitchell, both splendid representatives of capital and labor, mutually dependent. We will not discuss the merits or demerits of the controversy between the operators and miners. As peace-makers, vitally interested in the humming collieries and loaded cars, we will offer a suggestion to Mr. Morgan which will, I believe, satisfy both sides that a stitch in time saves nine for capital as well as labor."

"That the Mine Workers' Union officials would catch at a straw to retire from a position that had become untenable, almost untenable is a belief that is gaining ground in the coal regions.

Mitchell's statement that he had not said that it was "either recognition of union or strike," and Nicholas' statement that the union did not "hold recognition as the supreme issue at this critical stage," are taken as indicating that the leaders are beginning to hedge.

ENDING THE MILL STRIKES.

Alfred Harvey Makes an Agreement in Forest City.

SCRANTON, March 22.—The first break in the silk mill strike came today when Alfred Harvey arrived at an agreement with his operatives at his mill in Forest City.

This was the outcome of a conference between "Mother" Jones and Mr. Harvey this morning. The girls will return to work on Monday next. An increase of wages to 10 cents a week in wages to all employees will be granted.

Mr. Harvey said that he would probably agree to grant to the girls here the same advance that he had allowed in Forest City. He said that he would grant a 10-cent advance to the girls here as well as to the girls in Forest City.

It is expected here that this means a compromise at all the Scranton mills.

TRAIN WRECKING CHARGED.

Two Tramps Believed to Have Opened a Switch.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 22.—As a result of the investigation of the wreck of the Florida train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, it was entering the city on Wednesday evening. Superintendent Muir and the coroner are convinced that the wreck was caused for the purpose of wrecking the train.

The two train tramps, who had brotherhood of Trainmen cards, had asked the crew of the investigation of the wreck of the Florida train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, it was entering the city on Wednesday evening. Superintendent Muir and the coroner are convinced that the wreck was caused for the purpose of wrecking the train.

HURT IN A STAGE DUEL.

An Actor Severely Wounded in a Play at Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 22.—There was a realistic bit of acting on the opera house stage this afternoon in the bayonet duel scene in "We Laid Us to Rest." The duel was between the characters Jack Gray and Life Monroe, the former played by Sydney Ayres and the latter by Henry Soggin.

MET A HURRICANE AT SEA.

The Steamer Westphalia Encountered Extremely Heavy Weather.

BOSTON, March 22.—The German steamer Westphalia, which arrived here today from Hamburg, reports being struck by a hurricane on March 12. Her starboard gunwale was stove in and the deck washed away. The vessel was damaged, but the crew and passengers were saved.

A STATEMENT BY ODELL.

The Governor Declares He Has Not Spilt With Platt.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Governor Odell will leave this city tomorrow morning on the 11:25 o'clock train for New York City. He will attend the Lotus Club dinner tomorrow night.

That engagement is the main reason for his visit. He expects to see Senator Platt on Sunday morning, if not before, but will not attend the conference to be held by Republican leaders regarding the New York City police situation.

The Governor will leave New York before the hour set for that conference, which, it is understood, is 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Regarding his difference with Senator Platt touching the passage of the metropolitan police bill, brought here by Frank Platt, Governor Odell tonight gave out the following typewritten statement:

"I have read with great interest Senator Platt's authorized interview in this morning's papers. His reasons for, and my objection to, further police legislation are in the main correctly set forth.

"I, however, go still further, for I believe that a metropolitan police law not only would not be justified by present exigencies, but I should decline to approve such a measure on the ground that in my judgment, it would be a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution."

POPULISTS AGAINST FUSION.

Kansas Voters Prefer a Straight People's Party Ticket.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—The Populist Central Convention, at Topeka, the State with a list of questions to which the rank and file of the party are replying. The questions are:

"1. Are you in favor of a straight People's Party ticket from this time on?"

"2. Are you in favor of fusion?"

"3. Are you in favor of the organization of a new party?"

"4. Are you in favor of going into the Democratic party?"

ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

The Maryland Legislature May Sit for Some Time Yet.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 22.—Both branches of the Maryland Legislature adjourned today until Monday night. Congress is expected to be in session until the end of the session. The session was extended beyond the eighteenth day, as first intended. It is now thought that the session will not close before Wednesday of next week, and that it may possibly extend to the end of the session.

LOOKING FORWARD TO 1905.

Roosevelt the Guest of Honor at a Dinner in New York.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Vice President Roosevelt and the men who constituted his military staff when he was Governor of New York State were the guests to dine at a special dinner at the Hotel Marlborough. The list of guests included Col. William Cary Sanger and many men prominent in National Guard affairs in this State.

It was a private dinner. There were speeches, of course, but of them not an echo was permitted to reach beyond the dining room doors. The table was decorated with flowers and the program was from the model of the White House, on which were written the figures 1905.

NO LONG-TERM CHOICE.

A Shift to Currie Possible in the Nebraska Caucus.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 22.—The Republican legislative caucus took thirty ballots tonight for the long-term Senatorial nominee and adjourned at midnight without any material change from the position of the two main candidates. The final ballot stood: Roosevelt, 32; McKeljohn, 11; Currie, 8.

The caucus has taken 18 ballots so far this week. Early in the contest the four true adherents of McKeljohn formed a secret compact not to vote for Roosevelt under any circumstances. In case of its becoming apparent that McKeljohn's candidacy is hopeless, they agreed to transfer their allegiance to a unit to Currie.

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S RETURN.

Coming to This Country to Confer With the President.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 22.—Governor Allen will return for the United States in the first week in April.

His object is to confer with President McKinley regarding Porto Rican affairs, including the questions of road building and the disposition of the tariff fund.

ENRAGED AT AN ACTRESS.

An Infatuated Man Opens Fire on a Supper Party.

Two Men Shot by R. H. Moulton, a Tennesseean—The Cause of His Angry Escapes Unsettled—The Assault on a Member of a Well Known Southern Family.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Robert M. Moulton, a professional actor, was slightly injured, went to the first performance of "The Price of Peace," at the Broadway Theatre, last night, with murder in his heart. He meant no good to May Buckley, who was seated next to him. He was a Tennesseean, who was there for a supper party. Moulton, who was a member of a well known Southern family, had been in the city for some time. He had been in the city for some time. He had been in the city for some time.

Moulton was not struck, but the man who was nearest her was slightly hurt, and A. W. Dingwall, the manager of the theatre, was hit twice, and a third bullet passed through his coat.

Miss Buckley was not struck, but the man who was nearest her was slightly hurt, and A. W. Dingwall, the manager of the theatre, was hit twice, and a third bullet passed through his coat.

Miss Buckley was not struck, but the man who was nearest her was slightly hurt, and A. W. Dingwall, the manager of the theatre, was hit twice, and a third bullet passed through his coat.

Miss Buckley was not struck, but the man who was nearest her was slightly hurt, and A. W. Dingwall, the manager of the theatre, was hit twice, and a third bullet passed through his coat.

MR. HARRISON'S INSURANCE.

Four Policies, Aggregating \$10,000, Taken Out on His Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—President Harrison's life is insured for \$10,000 in four policies, payable to his estate. The companies carrying the insurance were the Manhattan Life, New York Life, Equitable Life, and the Western Mutual.

The New York Life policy is the largest, and was taken out when Mr. Harrison was in the Senate, in 1881. The Equitable policy was taken out in 1885. The policies are in the safe of the Union Trust Company.

AMONG RUSTIC'S SALARY.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,000 a year for police for the first year.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,000 a year for police for the first year.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,000 a year for police for the first year.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,000 a year for police for the first year.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,000 a year for police for the first year.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,000 a year for police for the first year.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,000 a year for police for the first year.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,000 a year for police for the first year.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indiana Police, March 22.—It is estimated that the salary of the Indiana Police is \$1,